

**GROWTH OF
POPULATION
IN INDIA**

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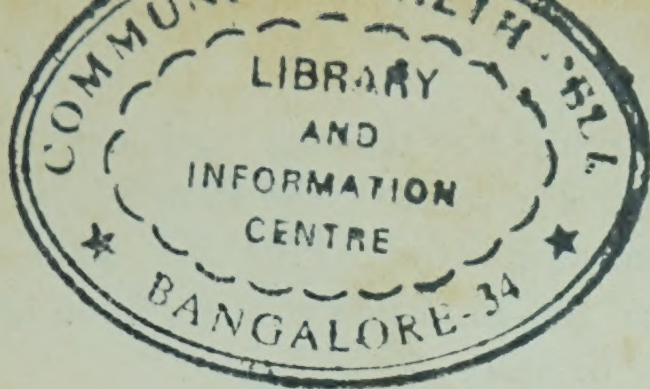
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GROWTH UP TO 1961*

Census of population is the main source of information about the size, growth, spatial distribution, sex composition and other characteristics of a people inhabiting a country. In India, census tradition dates back to the latter half of the last century. Although a start was made in census-taking in the late sixties of the 19th century, yet the coverage was made uniform and a standardised method evolved only at the turn of the present century. A review of population growth of India should thus begin with the census of India taken in 1901.

Prior to 1921 India experienced severe famines and epidemics. Though the decade 1901-11 was comparatively normal having recovered from the onslaught of plague and severe famine in the previous decade, yet scourges like drought, floods and epidemics of cholera, small pox, plague and malaria were prevalent in various parts of the country. The decade, 1911-20, was noted for the influenza epidemic of 1918 which, according to certain estimates, took toll of 12 to 13 million lives in the country. This was mainly responsible for the small population growth during that decade. Besides influenza, epidemics of cholera, plague, kala-azar and malaria also raged heavily in several parts of the country. There were,

* Based on a report prepared by the Central Statistical Organization, Government of India, and 1961 Census of India, Paper No. 1 of 1962.

besides, two successive bad seasons and extensive failure of crops coming in the wake of the First World War. The growth of population from 1901 to 1921 was thus sporadic due to the unsettled conditions of life resulting from famine and disease.

Growth of Population of India during 1901-61

Census Year	Population in Millions	Per cent Increase
1901	236.3	—0.20
1911	252.1	5.73
1921	251.4	—0.31
1931	279.0	11.01
1941	318.7	14.22
1951	361.1	13.31
1961	439.2	21.50

During the next four decades i.e. 1921-61, such calamities were not so widespread and frequent in the country and, therefore, the rate of growth of population maintained a steady upward trend. During this period the authorities were able to grapple effectively with the problems of drought, floods and food scarcity and to institute suitable measures for epidemic control and treatment of common diseases, thereby avoiding calamities on a national scale.

Mortality Trend

A distinct downward trend in general mortality is evident during the decades 1921-51. Such a trend is

brought out by the various estimates of death rates based on registration data, the comparison of two censuses and the Life Table built for the various intercensal decades. Though the estimates cannot be considered quantitatively very accurate, they are helpful in establishing the trend in mortality in India.

Death Rate Per 1,000 Population in India during 1901-51

Decade	Registration Data	Census Data	
		Estimate by Reverse Sur- vival Method	Life Table
1901-11	...	42.6	43.7
1911-21	34	48.6	49.8
1921-31	26	36.3	37.3
1931-41	23	31.2	31.5
1941-51*	20	27.4	31.2

Mortality was at the highest in the decade 1911-21 due to the Great Influenza epidemic of 1918-19, and the other causes already discussed. In the period after 1921 the decline in mortality has resulted largely from better public health facilities, improved system of transportation of food and decrease in the frequency and rigours of famine, as a result of the improved position of food supply and distribution.

A comparison with other advanced countries, however, shows that though the reduction is really remarkable, there is still scope for considerable improvement.

* The estimated death rate for 1951-56 is 25.9 and for 1956-61 it is 21.6.

Death Rate in Various Countries in 1961*

Country	Death Rate Per 1,000 Population
India	21.6**
Ceylon	12.9 (in 1951)
Japan	7.4
England & Wales	12.0
Sweden	9.8
USA	9.3

Infant Mortality

Unlike the advanced countries, India does not, as yet, have sufficiently reliable and detailed official vital statistics to enable one to make a comprehensive study of infant mortality in India during the last half a century. However, as in the case of general mortality the broad conclusion of a qualitative nature can be drawn from the Registered Data, that there has been a consistent downward trend in the infant mortality rate after 1921.

Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births in India 1901-51††

Period	Infant Mortality Rate	Period	Infant Mortality Rate
1901-06	215	1926-31	178
1906-11	228	1931-36	174
1911-16	204	1936-41	161
1916-21	219	1941-46	161
1921-26	174	1946-51 ÷	134

*Demographic year Book. (United Nations)—1961.

**Estimate for the period 1956-61.

††“Infant Mortality” in India 1901-51 by S. Chandrasekhar, Proceedings of World Population Conference 1954, Vol I. pp. 381-96.

÷ Infant mortality rate for the period 1951-56 were 161.4 for males and 146.7 for females. In 1956-61, the respective rates were 142.3 and 127.9.

Recently the National Sample Survey* had estimated that after making certain adjustments for under-reporting of births as well as of infant deaths, the infant mortality rate for married cohorts 1946-51 was of the order of 183 per thousand live births. Even the registered Infant Mortality Rate of 134 per 1,000 live births for 1946-51 was very high, in comparison with the rates for the same year in such countries as Sweden (21), New Zealand (23), Holland (25), USA (29) and England and Wales (30).

It is generally recognised** that in areas of high death rate, adverse mortality conditions in infancy and childhood are largely responsible for reducing the average length of life. It is estimated that in areas with heavy infant deaths nearly 50 per cent of the mortality in all ages occur among children under 10 years. Compared to this the corresponding percentage in advanced countries is 6 per cent in UK, 9 per cent in USA and 5 per cent in Sweden. It can also be seen from the life tables that whereas the expectation of life reaches the maximum at about 5 years after birth in India, in advanced countries, the maximum is attained at age one. The difference between the expectations of life at 0 and 5 in countries with high infant mortality is about 10 years, as compared to 1 or 2 years in the advanced countries. This goes to show that in the latter group of countries, the child is exposed to fewer health hazards after attaining the age of one or two years. As mortality conditions affecting infants and children improve, the number of infants surviving through the first year of life or of children living to maturity, will naturally increase and this change will

* Couple Fertility, NSS Report No. 7 (1955), P. 60

**On Infant and Childhood Mortality in Areas of High Death Rates: Levels and Trends: Influence of changes in expectation of life—S. Swarup—Proceedings of World Population Conference, 1954, Vol. I, p. 551.

be reflected in the increasing values of the expectation of life at birth and at later ages.

Another well-known fact is, that in countries with low mortality rates the majority of deaths in the first few weeks of life are due to causes which cannot be fully controlled. Therefore, a major share of the infant deaths actually occur in the first month of life. Accordingly, in such countries, deaths after the first month of birth that is, during second to twelfth months form a low percentage of total infant deaths; it is only about 29 per cent in Sweden and 28 per cent in New Zealand. On the other hand, factors associated with environmental conditions and particularly domestic sanitation have a greater effect on child life with increasing age, so that deaths in 2 to 12 months are largely attributable to preventible causes. Wherever a substantial reduction in infant or childhood mortality has been recorded, it is attributable, to an increasing degree, to control over the prevailing diseases of the area or improvement in environmental sanitation. Thus in countries with high malaria incidence, its control by D.D.T. has produced a remarkable reduction in infant and childhood mortality rates. In Ceylon, for example, after the D.D.T. campaign in 1946, the infant mortality rate had dropped from about 140 to 80 in 1950. In under-developed countries another important cause of infant mortality is gastro-intestinal infection arising from faulty environment. Therefore, it may be expected that with better sanitation and public health facilities provided in our Five Year Plans, infant mortality in India will continue to fall in future years so as to reach the level achieved in other advanced countries.

Expectation of Life at Birth

A series of official Life Tables are available for a number of census decades. For certain decades for which such official tables are not available, abridged tables have been constructed by individual experts. The expectation of life given by these Life Tables also furnishes further evidence regarding improvement in mortality after 1921. It can be seen from the following table that the expectation of life at birth, after a sporadic movement during 1901-21, has increased steadily from 26.8 years in 1921-31 to 32.0 years in 1941-51.

Expectation of Life at Birth in India 1901-51

Decade	Expectation of Life at Birth in Years
1901-11	22.9
1911-21	20.1
1921-31	26.8
1931-41	31.7
1941-51*	32.0

Though the improvement in expectation of life is noticeable, the level of the expectation of life at birth as well as at other ages is still very low compared to other countries indicating that there is scope for considerable improvement in that direction.

Fertility Trends

The birth rates estimated for various decades between 1901-51 do not bring out any substantial changes in

* The estimated expectation of life at birth, for males for 1951-56 is 37.8 and for females 37.5. For 1956-61, the respective figures are 41.7 and 42.1.

the fertility of the Indian population during this period in contrast to the marked downward trend exhibited by the death rates. In India, except for the registration series which are defective and estimates of birth rates made through Life Tables, at the time of the decennial census, there are no reliable fertility statistics extending over a period of time.

Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population in India during 1901-50*

Decade	Estimated	Registered
1901-10	48.1	37
1911-20	49.2	37
1921-30	46.4	34
1931-40	45.2	34
1941-50**	39.9	28

From 1901-20 the birth rate stood at a little less than 50 per 1,000 population, whereas it was around 45 in 1921-40. The Census Actuary's estimate puts it at about 40 during the decade 1941-50. However, in comparing these estimated rates for the various decades it should be borne in mind that the basis of estimation was not uniform. Though a similar trend is also shown by the registration data much of the fall in decade, 1941-50, is attributable to the deterioration in the efficiency of registration during the war years.

* "Indian Fertility—Trends and Pattern" by S. P. Jain—Proceedings of World Population Conference, 1954, Vol. I, pps 901-14.

** The estimated Birth Rate for the period 1951-56 is 41.7 and for 1956-61, 40.7.

That there had been only a very minor decline in the birth rate until 1951 can be inferred from various other considerations also. Had there been a substantial decline in fertility in the period preceding 1951 as compared to the period preceding 1931 there should have been a changed relationship between the number of young children on the one hand and the rest of the population (especially women in child-bearing ages) on the other. The fact is that the ratio of the number of children under 4 to the total population rose from 10.6 to 10.9 per cent between the 1931 and 1951 censuses, while the ratio of female children under 4 to women aged 17-43 rose from 27 to 28 per cent. This slight rise in the proportion of young children in the population is the sort of change that accompanies a moderate decline in infant mortality. In fact, these increases in the ratios would also be consistent with a fairly substantial decline in infant mortality, offset by a slight drop in fertility rates. Such changes happening concurrently in the infant mortality rates and birth rates, however, would not perceptibly affect, either the age distribution or the growth rate. A really large drop in fertility on the other hand would produce a noticeable change in the age distribution. It is observed that the age distribution in 1951 (aside from changes in detail apparently due to improvements in age reporting) is very nearly identical with the age distribution of the preceding three censuses.

Though the following table shows that the percentage under 15 is 40 for 1931, it is interesting to note that A. J. Coale and E. M. Hoover in their book "Population Growth and Economic Development in Low Income Countries" observed: "the processed figures for 1931 and 1941 show a proportion under 15 very nearly the

same as the proportion under 15 for 1951 when the 1951 census figures are subjected to a similar adjustment”.

Percentage Distribution of Population in Broad Age Groups 1911-61*

Year	Percentage of Total Population		
	Age-group		
	0—14	15—49	50 & over
1911	38.8	50.3	10.9
1921	39.2	49.5	11.3
1931	38.3	50.5	11.2
1951	37.4	50.5	12.1
1961	40.2	47.9	11.9

There was no major decline in fertility levels in India and there is no evidence of changes in Indian customs or social structure in the decade before 1951 which would have led to a major drop in fertility. The use of birth control measures was still in its very early stages and low-fertility, if at all, had become established only among a few groups of urban, educated people who constituted only a very small fraction of the population. The rise in age at marriage of females which is a factor to be considered in the decline in fertility had also been very small during the past 50 years. It is estimated that the average age at marriage had risen only by a year from 13.6 in 1920-29 to 14.6 in 1946-51.

The age specific fertility rates also show that under Indian conditions the fertility is fairly low in the age group

*1961 Census of India, Paper No. 1 of 1962.

15-19, rises sharply at 20-24 and remains more or less steady till the age of 35 after which it gradually declines.* In fact Indian fertility is high in the ages 20-34. It is in this age group that the proportion of married women is high, being slightly below 90 per cent. Therefore, the rise in age at marriage should be more substantial than what it actually has been to effect a major decline in fertility.

Prior to 1921 a high and nearly constant level of fertility was combined with relatively high but fluctuating death rates, the death rates fluctuating in response to famines induced by crop failures and to the incidence of major epidemics. The result was a very slight rise in population up to 1921. After 1921 a relatively high and constant level of fertility has apparently been associated with a level of mortality which, while high by Western standards, has been comparatively free from the influence of major epidemics and famines.

Age Structure

As a consequence of high mortality and high fertility, India has an extremely young population. The age pyramid reveals a very broad base which tapers off rapidly in the higher ages. It is in marked contrast to the pyramid in countries with low fertility and low mortality. A comparison with the population of USA reveals that there are only 31 per cent people under age 15 in America while the corresponding percentage in India is 40.

* "Indian Fertility—Trends and Pattern " by S. P. Jain—
Proceedings of World Population Conference, 1954,
Vol. 1, p. 901.

Elderly persons (aged 60 and over) are proportionately larger in America, the proportion of aged persons in America is twice that in India.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio as revealed by the various censuses taken in India ending with 1961 shows that there is a higher proportion of men in India than in most other countries.

There is no conclusive evidence to show that this imbalance occurs in the Indian population at birth. At the 1961 census, the sex ratio of the total population was 941 females to 1,000 males. In general the sex ratio is smaller in towns than in villages. For the country as a whole, the sex ratio in villages is 963 while that in towns is 845.

The low sex ratio in towns is further lowered if the ratio is computed separately for cities, that is, towns with a population of one lakh and over. In the country as a whole there are 351 lakhs of people living in cities of whom 156 lakhs are females and 195 lakhs are males. The sex ratio for all cities of India is 800 females to 1,000 males.

The lower proportion of women in India has a bearing on fertility and the proportion of working population. It has been observed that there is higher mortality among men as compared to women. The larger number of males in the total population would seem to further accentuate the rate of mortality in the country. Excepting a few countries in South America, male excess has been observed in the majority of the under-developed countries. A high correlation has been observed between the sex ratio and economic status.

Migration

International migration of India's population has been negligible and in a study of growth of population it does not occupy any significant role. Internal movements of population, however, have been observed during the various census decades, to be of some importance, particularly population transfers from villages to towns. The pressure of population on land has played an important part in pushing out large numbers from the rural areas to the towns and cities in search of better employment opportunities. This has led to growing urbanization of the country.

Growth of Population in Urban Areas

	Percentage Rate of Growth	Urban Population as Percentage of Total Population
1921	—	11.4
1931	18.4	12.1
1941	31.1	13.9
1951	41.3	17.3
1961*	26.2	18.0

There is no reason to believe that the rate of natural growth is greater in urban areas than in rural. The proportion of urban population has been increasing on account of the migration of the people from rural to urban areas, the extension of towns and the transformation of purely rural areas into towns and townships.

* Figures based on the new definition of urban areas, hence they are not strictly comparable with figures for previous years.

The trend towards concentration of people in various size-classes of urban areas may be judged from the following table :

Distribution of Urban Population by Class of Town (1961)

Class of Towns by Population	No. of Towns Total	Percentage to Total Population
1,00,000 and over	107	8.0
50,000—1,00,000	141	2.2
20,000— 50,000	515	3.6
10,000— 20,000	817	2.6
5,000— 10,000	844	1.4
Less than 5,000	266	0.2
All Classes	2,690	18.0

* Growth of Population in Ten Large Cities Since 1901

Towns	Population in 1961	Additions to population during			
		1951-60	1941-50	1931-40	1901-30
Greater Calcutta	...	...	10.4**	14.6**	6.0
Greater Bombay	41.5	11.6	11.4	3.9	4.6
Madras	17.3	3.1	6.4	1.3	1.4
Delhi	23.6	9.2	7.2	2.2	2.3
Hyderabad	12.5	1.2	3.5	2.7	0.2
Ahmedabad	12.1	3.3	2.0	2.8	1.3
Bangalore	12.4	4.2	3.7	1.0	1.5
Kanpur	9.7	2.7	2.2	2.4	0.4
Poona	7.4	1.2	2.4	0.8	0.9
Lucknow	6.6	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.2

*Figures are in lakhs.

** The figures are doubtful since there was over enumeration and consequent inflation of the 1941 census figure.

It may be noted that about 45 per cent of urban population is concentrated in Class I towns (cities) which number only 107 out of a total of 2,690 towns in the country. The rate of growth of large towns (known as cities) is shown in the above table.

Economically Active Population

Population Census provides basic data on the economic characteristic of the people. The 1961 Census showed that about 43 % of the population in India was in the working force. A comparison of working force in the earlier years would indicate a continuous decline during the period 1901-51 and a slight increase in 1951-61.

Percentage Working Force to Total Indian Population 1901-61*

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961
Males	61	62	60	58	54	57
Females	32	34	33	28	23	28
Both Sexes	47	48	47	43	39	43

It may, however, be noted that data on economic activity collected at the past Indian Censuses suffer from serious deficiencies and cannot be taken without reservation. The concepts and definitions of the working population adopted from Census to Census have differed

* 1961 Census of India Paper No. 1 of 1962 Page 401.

widely and as a consequence comparability has been vitiated. The variations in the application of the concepts in the field, partly due to the large scale nature of Census operation, were also responsible for this. We may, therefore, restrict the discussion on economically active population to the last census results.

As in the case of other under-developed economies, the ratio of economically active to the total population in India at the 1951 Census was lower (about 43% of total population) than in industrialised countries of the West (40—50% of total population).

Economically Active Population*

	Year	Percentage of Total Population		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females
ECAFE REGION				
India	1961	43.0	57.0	27.0
Ceylon	1946	39.2	57.8	18.2
Japan	1950	43.7	54.8	33.0
Thailand	1947	51.6	53.7	49.4
ECONOMICALLY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES				
France	1946	51.5	67.1	37.4
UK	1951	46.3	66.7	27.4
USA	1950	39.8	58.2	21.7

* Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East Vol. X, No. 1, June 1959, p. 16.

Burden of Dependency

It has been estimated by the 1951 Census Commissioner that there are 2.5 dependents to an active worker in India whereas in USA and UK the number of dependents works out to 1.5 and 1.2 respectively per worker. To a large extent the difference arises out of the fact that India has a larger proportion of children under 14 years than in the other countries. Besides a lower proportion of people in the working age (aged 15-59) are gainfully employed in India than in USA and UK.

Occupational Pattern

The distribution of total working force among various categories based mainly on Census Data is shown in the following table :—

Percentage Distribution of Working Force by Industries*

Item	1951	1961
Agriculture	69.74	69.53
Mining, Manufacturing and Hand Trades	11.95	13.36
Commerce, Transport and Communications	6.77	5.64
Construction	1.05	1.09
Other Services	10.49	10.38
All Industries	100.00	100.00

It is seen that nearly three-fourths of the working force is engaged in agriculture in India as against 13% and 5% respectively in USA and UK. From an agrarian eco-

*1961 Census of India Paper No. 1 of 1962 Page 397.

nomy Japan has changed into an industrial nation involving a reduction in the proportion of agricultural to non-agricultural population during the present century ; the agricultural sector today engages 70 per cent of the working force.

It will be seen from the foregoing account of India's growth of population up to 1961, that there has been a steady increase of population since 1921 due mainly to a decline in mortality. Fertility has remained at a high level ; hence the age composition has undergone little change. There have been population shifts basically from the rural to urban areas as a consequence of increasing pressure of population on land and expectation of greater employment opportunities offered by industry and commerce in the urban areas. With all this the economy has not shown any radical change in diversification of occupational and industrial patterns during the period under review.

TREND OF POPULATION GROWTH SINCE 1951

The available evidence as stated before indicates marked decrease in mortality during the period 1921 to 1961 while fertility has remained at a high level. Although there is general agreement about this qualitative assessment of trends, levels and differentials have not been uniquely determined. A number of demographic studies have been conducted in India from time to time to study these aspects of the problem. Prominent among such studies have been those conducted by the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona ; the Office of the

Registrar General, India; the U. N. in collaboration with the Government of India in Mysore State; and the National Sample Survey Organisation. It may be noted that while most of the surveys conducted were on a localised scale, the NSS made an attempt to give a wider coverage on a national scale.

The salient features of their results thrown up by these studies are briefly discussed here. The average number of children born per woman aged 45 and over of unbroken marriage is between 6-7 in both rural and urban areas. This suggests that in general there is yet no clear-cut rural-urban differential in fertility in the country. However, it has been found in a city like Bangalore that among ever-married women, women with higher education had 3-9 children as compared to illiterate women or those educated up to middle school standard who had about 5—6 children. It has been observed in various States that the age at marriage of women has increased but little, over the last 50 years it has gone up from 13 to 16 years only. Further age-specific fertility rates show that under present Indian conditions fertility is very high in the age group 20-34. Any moderate increase in the age at marriage of women, therefore, will not affect fertility appreciably. A search for inverse relationship between higher economic status and fertility has also been made in these studies but with no definite results.

Registration And Other Data

For the 1951 census, the Life Table calculations gave a birth rate of about 39.9 and a death rate of 27.4 resulting in an annual growth rate of 1.25 per cent, when the expectation of life for males and females was 32.45 and

31.66 respectively. The vital statistics in the reputedly good registration areas namely Bombay, Madras, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab show a definite trend towards a steady decline in mortality in recent years, while birth rates remain more or less constant. This is borne out particularly by the figures for Punjab where the system of registration of vital events has remained at a high level of efficiency.

The registration system is reported to have deteriorated during the last war. This deterioration of the war period has not been set right so far. The lower level shown by the data both for births and deaths may be due partly to under-registration. It is believed that the accuracy of birth reporting is on the whole slightly better than that of death reporting. The birth rates for Madhya Pradesh are on the low side when compared to the high death rates due probably to faulty registration.

Another study of data was provided by the sample census of births and deaths conducted in certain states by the Registrar General in 1952-53. In this Census there was heavy under enumeration of both births and deaths. No conclusive evidence about levels of vital rates, however, could be obtained as mentioned in the report.

In their 14th round, the National Sample Survey had enlarged the sample size to provide reliable data on population growth, births and deaths. The preliminary results show that while the all India (rural) level of birth rate remains high (around 39 per thousand) the death rate shows a marked decline to the region of 19 per thousand in 1958.

There is thus evidence of a steady decline in mortality as a result of health measures taken by Government in recent years, such as the Malaria Control Programme, B. C. G. Programme, Child Welfare Programme, etc. The Family Planning movement is of comparatively recent origin and its effect on fertility has not manifested itself in the available birth data. This has led to a wider gap between birth rates and total death rates resulting in higher growth rate of population.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR PLANNING AFTER 1961

The Planning Commission considered the question of providing a uniform set of estimates of population which might be used by the Union Ministries, State Governments and others concerned. The subject was examined by the Planning Commission's Working Group on vital and health statistics, which set up a small Expert Committee in March, 1959 under the Chairmanship of Registrar General, India for this purpose. In 1959, the Expert Committee recommended a set of population projections for immediate use and planning after taking into consideration the various projections that had already been made, available registration data, the data collected by the National Sample Survey and other material bearing on the experience of other countries at a similar stage of demographic transition. These projections were accepted by the Planning Commission for purposes of planning.

The set of projections for 1961-76 worked out by the Expert Committee related to the whole of India including Jammu & Kashmir and the tribal areas of

Assam and Pondicherry based on the following assumptions :—

- (i) The 1951 census age distribution corrected for under-enumeration in the age groups 0-1 and 1-2 should be accepted as a basis for future projections.
- (ii) A general fertility rate of 0.189 consistent with a birth rate of 42 per thousand around 1951 would remain unchanged during 1951-66. The general fertility rate after 1966 would reduce by 50% between 1966-81.
- (iii) Mortality would so improve that the expectation of life at birth would steadily increase from 32 in 1946 to 50 in 1966 i. e. by 0.9 year each year.
- (iv) The fall in the Indian life table death rates will be the same as that given in the United Nations Model Life Tables.
- (v) The statewise breakdown by sex and age-groups might be worked out by the ratio method.

According to these projections the total population of India in 1961 was to be 430.8 millions while the provisional results of the 1961 census showed the country's population as 438.00 millions. Thus the 1959 projections were observed to be lower by about 2% than the 1961 provisional census total at the all India level. The state-wise differences in some cases were also somewhat unexpected. Following the practice of March, 1959 an Expert Committee was again constituted at the instance

of Planning Commission in April, 1961 with the Registrar General of India, as the Chairman, to revise the official projections for 1966 onwards. The Committee decided to adopt several assumptions which are given below for the purposes of population projections upto 1976:-

ASSUMPTION I.

- (i) The geometric growth rate obtained from the official population projections prepared in 1950 for 1961-71 and 1971-76, be inflated by 10% since the population growth rate as obtained by the National Sample Survey in its 15th round (July 1959-June 1960) was 2.2% per year against around 2% of the official projections.
- (ii) The inflated geometric growth rate for 1961-66 [as in (i) above] be applied to the 1961 census provisional population total of 438 million to obtain 1966 population. The inflated geometric growth rate for 1966-71 be again applied to the new population estimate for 1971, and so on for 1976.
- (iii) The sex-distribution as obtained from the 1961 census provisional result be used for future projections.
- (iv) The age-distribution as obtained in the official projections for 1961, 1966 and 1971 be applied to obtain the age-distribution of 1966, 1971 and 1976 population estimates.

ASSUMPTION II.

- (i) The expectation of life at birth in 1961 be taken at 45 years and assumed to increase at the rate of 0.75 year per year upto 1971. The mortality rates so obtained for different age-groups for the Indian population on the above assumptions be extended upto 1976.
- (ii) There will be no fall in the general fertility rate upto 1971. From 1971 to 1976 it will fall by 5%, i. e., by 2.5% at the midpoint of the quinquennium.

ASSUMPTION III.

- (i) The expectation of life at birth in 1961 to accord with a death rate of about 18 per thousand in 1961 should be around 47.5 years. This expectation of life at birth will increase by 0.75 years annually upto 1966, after which the rate will be 0.5 years annually upto 1976.
- (ii) There will be no fall in the general fertility rate upto 1971, after which a fall of 5% centered on the mid-point of the quinquennium 1971-76 may be expected,

ASSUMPTION IV.

- (i) Same as (i) in Assumption III.
- (ii) There will be no fall in the general fertility rate upto 1966, after which a fall of 5% during 1966-71, 15% during 1971-76 centered

in both cases on the mid-point of the quinquennium may be expected.

The revised population projections in the light of 1961 census provisional results are as given below :

Year	Population in million according to the various assumptions.			
	Assumption I	Assumption II	Assumption III	Assumption IV
1961	438.00	438.00	438.00	438.00
1966	492.95	487.51	491.54	491.54
1971	547.87	548.02	554.67	550.40
1976	594.05	620.18	625.16	610.77

Detailed tables regarding the age and sex composition of the population according to the different assumptions are given in the Tables 1-4 in the Appendix 'B'. The birth, death and growth rates, sex ratio, expectation of life at birth, infant mortality rate and general fertility rate, under the assumptions of the 1959 as well as the revised set of projections for the period 1961-76 are given on pages 26-27.

**Birth rates, death rates, growth rates, sex-ratios,
rates during 1961-76 under**

Particulars/ Assumption	1961-1966				1966-
	1959. Projec- tions	II	III	IV	1959 Projec- tions.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Birth Rate	39.6	39.44	39.36	39.36	32.9
2. Death Rate.	18.2	18.04	16.32	16.32	13.9
3. Growth Rate.	21.4	21.40	23.04	23.04	19.0
4. Sex-Ratio (M/ F) 100 at the end of the period.	105.1	106.0	105.8	105.8	104.4
5. Expectation of life at birth.					
(i) Male	45.78	46.13	48.40	48.40	51.9
(ii) Female	47.17	46.38	49.82	49.82	53.2
6. Infant morta- lity rate.					
(i) Male	132.7	126.0	116.1	116.1	104.1
(ii) Female	109.0	112.4	102.1	102.1	90.1
7. General ferti- lity rate.		0.189	0.189	0.189	

expectation of life at birth and infant mortality
different assumptions.

—1971			1971-1976			
II	III	IV	1959 Projec- tions.	II	III	IV
7	8	9	10	1	12	13
38.92	38.67	36.98	27.3	37.80	36.79	33.43
15.54	14.53	14.38	12.6	13.09	12.89	12.63
23.38	24.14	22.60	14.7	24.71	23.90	20.80
105.5	105.5	105.5	104.1	105.1	105.0	105.0
49.62	51.43	51.43	52.9	53.42	53.76	53.76
50.90	52.88	52.88	54.7	65.16	55.54	55.54
111.0	103.2	103.2	94.6	95.8	92.5	92.5
97.3	89.5	89.5	80.7	82.2	79.5	79.5
0.189	0.189	0.180		0.184	0.180	0.161

The Committee felt that Assumption I had historic importance in as much as it indicated what the projections would have been on the basis of 1961 census of population if the assumptions made in March, 1959 were retained. As between Assumption II, III and IV, the Committee has recommended the adoption of the projections according to the Assumption III both for 1966 and 1971. If at the census of 1971, a lower figure than available from Assumption III is obtained, the difference between projected figure and the observed figure may be attributable, in the opinion of the Committee, to success of the Family Planning Programme and other measures.

The Committee felt that the projections are tentative even upto 1971 and even more so beyond that date. In the year 1951, Registrar General conducted a post-enumeration check of the census figures, which revealed an under-enumeration to extent of 1.1% of the observed population. Similar post-enumeration survey was also conducted after the 1961 census, the results of which were not available at the time the Committee made the population projections. On the assumption, that the under-enumeration in the 1961 census would be of the same order as in 1951 census, the Committee estimated that the actual population for 1961 as 443 million. Considering the under-enumeration of the 1961 census and its effect on the projections, the Committee gave the following probable figures for 1966 and 1971 for each of the four assumptions :-

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1971</u>
Assumption I.	498	554
Assumption II.	493	554
Assumption III.	497	561
Assumption IV.	497	556

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

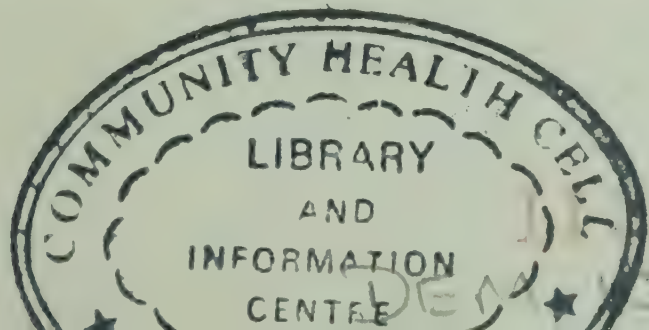
The population of India, according to 1961 census was 439,235,082. There were 226,293,620 males and 212,941,462 females. In 1951 the population of equivalent territory (no census having been taken in Jammu & Kashmir in 1951, the population for the State in 1951 has been estimated for working purposes as the arithmetic mean between 1941 and 1961) stood at 361,088,090. There were 185,528,462 males and 175,559,628 females in 1951. The increase in the last ten years has been 21.50 per cent 21.84 for males and 21.17 for females. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madras, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have registered an increase below the average of 21.50 while Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal have registered increase above the average, Assam showing the highest decennial increase of 34.45 and West Bengal the next highest of 32.79. Geographically, States on the north east and on the north west have shown high increase. The crude density of persons per square mile for the country as a whole works out at 370 in 1961 against 312 in 1951.

The number of females per 1000 males in 1961 is 941, compared to 946 in 1951. While on all hands the conditions of enumeration as well as of society have steadily improved to favour an increase in the sex ratio, the latter has shown a trend towards slow decline since 1901.

Assam and Uttar Pradesh show a stationary ratio in 1951 and 1961. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan show an appreciable downward trend. Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and West Bengal have slightly improved their sex ratio over 1951.

For census purposes the test of literacy is satisfied if a person can, with understanding, both read and write. Literacy figure includes persons who can both read and write and have also passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational standard. The effective literacy rates will be higher than are here presented, if the population in age group 0 - 4 were excluded as is common practice. This has not been done because population in this age group remains to be computed. In 1951, 16.6 per cent of the population were literate, 24.9 per cent literate among males, and 7.9 per cent literate among females. In 1961, 24.0 per cent of the population were literate, 34.4 per cent among males, and 12.9 per cent among females. Thus it has increased at an average of 0.74 per cent per year for the general population, 0.95 for males and 0.5 for females.

The literacy rate for Manipur in 1961 was more than two and half times the rate in 1951, the next highest increase was noted in the 1961 rate for Himachal Pradesh, which was about 2.2 times the rate in 1951, while the rates in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh had increased to about one and a half times.



**Population of India, States, Union Territories
and changes in sex ratio and population**

State/Union Territory	Area in sq. miles	1961		
		Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	1,178,995	439,235,082	226,293,620	212,941,462
STATES				
Andhra Pradesh	106,286	35,983,447	18,161,671	17,821,776
Assam	47,091	11,872,772	6,328,129	5,544,643
Bihar	67,196	46,455,610	23,301,449	23,154,161
Gujarat	72,245	20,633,350	10,633,902	9,999,448
Jammu & Kashmir	N. A.	3,560,976	1,896,633	1,664,343
Kerala	15,002	16,903,715	8,361,927	8,541,788
Madhya Pradesh	171,217	32,372,408	16,578,204	15,794,204
Madras	50,331	33,686,953	16,910,978	16,775,975
Maharashtra	118,717	39,553,718	20,428,882	19,124,836
Mysore	74,210	23,586,772	12,040,923	11,545,849
Orissa	60,164	17,548,846	8,770,586	8,778,260
Punjab	47,205	20,306,812	10,891,576	9,415,236
Rajasthan	132,152	20,155,602	10,564,082	9,591,520
Uttar Pradesh	113,654	73,746,401	38,634,201	35,112,200
West Bengal	33,829	34,926,279	18,599,144	16,327,135
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,215	63,548	39,304	24,244
Delhi	573	2,658,612	1,489,378	1,169,234
Himachal Pradesh	10,885	1,351,144	702,697	648,447

TABLE I

**and Other Area for 1961, showing increase
per square mile between 1951 and 1961**

Variation 1951-1961	Percentage increase 1951-61	Females per 1000 males 1961	Females per 1000 males 1951	Population per square miles 1961	Population per square mile 1951
77,64,625*	21.50 %	941	946@	370+	312÷
4,868,188	15.65	981	986	339	293
3,042,040	34.45	876	877	252	188
7,671,832	19.18	994	990	691	577
4,370,693	26.88	940	952	286	225
307,124C	9.44	878	873	N. A.	N.A.
3,354,597	24.76	1,022	1,028	1,127	903
6,300,771	24.17	953	967	189	152
3,567,906	11.85	992	1,007	669	598
7,551,154	23.60	936	941	333	270
4,184,816	21.57	959	966	318	261
2,902,900	19.82	1,001	1,022	292	243
4,171,922	25.86	864	858	430	342
4,184,828	26.20	908	921	153	121
0,530,659	16.66	909	910	649	556
8,623,893	32.79	878	865	1,032	778
32,577	105.19	617	625	20	10
914,540	52.44	785	768	4,640	3,044
241,678	21.78	923	915	124	102

Table 1

	Area in sq. miles	1961		
		Persons	Males	Females
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	11	24,108	11,935	12,173
Manipur	8,628	780,037	387,058	392,979
Tripura	4,036	1,142,005	591,237	550,768
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	189	57,963	29,524	28,439
Goa, Daman & Diu	1,426	626,978	302,953	324,025
N.E.F.A.	31,438	336,558	177,680	158,878
Nagaland	6,366	369,200	191,027	178,173
Pondicherry	185	369,079	183,347	185,732
SIKKIM	2,744	162,189	85,193	76,996

Notes : * Excludes N.E.F.A. the population of which for 1951 is not comparable to 1961.

C The last Census of Jammu & Kashmir was held in 1941. been taken.

T Variation is based on the population of 1948-61. 1948

% Excludes N.E.F.A. and Tuensang district of Nagaland.

× In working out the decennial net variation and percentage and 1961 (i.e. 7,025 and 134,275 respectively) have been as in 1961.

@ Excludes N.E.F.A.

+ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

÷ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir, N.E.F.A. and Tuensang

O Excludes Tuensang district.

-Contd.

Variation 1951-1961	Percentage increase 1951-61	Females per 1000 males 1961	Females per 1000 males 1951	Population per square mile 1961	Population per square mile 1951
3,073	14.61	1,020	1,043	2,192	1,912
202,402	35.04	1,015	1,036	90	67
502,976	78.71	932	904	283	158
16,431	39.56	963	946	307	220
—10,613	—1.66	1,070	1,115	440	447
N.A.	N.A.	894	N.A.	11	N.A.
28,975	14.07 X	933	999	58	480
51,826T	16.34	1,013	1,030	1,995	1,715
24,464	17.76	904	907	59	50

available. It also excludes Tuensang district of Nagaland, area,

For the purpose of variation, mean of 1941-61 increase has

population has been assumed as 1951 population.

variation, the populations of Tuensang district for 1951 excluded as 1951 population is not for comparable territory

district of Nagaland.

TAB

Total, Rural and Urban Population of India, States, Union Territories and Proportion of Urban to Total Population in 1961 and 1951

State/Union Territory	1961		
	Total	Rural	Urban
INDIA	439,235,082	359,772,165*	78,835,917
STATES			
Andhra Pradesh	35,983,447	29,708,939	6,274,508
Assam	11,872,772	10,959,744	913,028
Bihar	46,455,610	42,541,690	3,913,920
Gujarat	20,633,350	15,316,726	5,316,624
Jammu & Kashmir	3,560,976	2,967,661	593,315
Kerala	16,903,715	14,349,574	2,554,141
Madhya Pradesh	32,372,408	27,745,174	4,627,234
Madras	33,686,953	24,696,425	8,990,528
Maharashtra	39,553,718	28,391,157	11,162,561
Mysore	23,586,772	18,320,279	5,266,493
Orissa	17,548,846	16,439,196	1,109,650
Punjab	20,306,812	16,218,217	4,088,595
Rajasthan	20,155,602	16,874,124	3,281,478
Uttar Pradesh	73,746,401	64,266,506	9,479,895
West Bengal	34,926,279	26,385,437	8,540,842
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	63,548	49,473	14,075
Delhi	2,658,612	299,204	2,359,408
Himachal Pradesh	1,351,144	1,287,216	63,928

II

Territories and Other Areas in 1961 and 1951 showing and percentage increase of Urban Population in 1961 over 1951

1951			Population of Urban to Total Population		Percentage increase of Urban Population
Total	Rural	Urban	1961	1951	1951-61
361,129,622	295,000,047**	61,920,879**	17.97*	17.35**	26.22**
31,115,259	25,694,934	5,420,325	17.42	17.44	15.76
8,830,732	8,420,439	410,293	7.69	4.65	122.53
38,783,778	36,157,517	2,626,261	8.43	6.77	49.03
16,262,657	11,834,761	4,427,896	25.77	27.23	20.07
3,253,852	N.A.	N.A.	16.66	N.A.	N.A.
13,549,118	11,723,286	1,825,832	15.11	13.48	39.89
26,071,637	22,938,700	3,132,937	14.29	12.02	47.70
30,119,047	22,785,522	7,333,525	26.69	24.35	22.59
32,002,564	22,780,487	9,222,077	28.22	28.82	21.04
19,401,956	14,945,971	4,455,985	22.33	22.97	18.19
14,645,490	14,051,876	594,070	6.32	4.06	86.79
16,134,890	13,068,448	3,066,442	20.13	19.01	33.33
15,970,774	13,015,499	2,955,275	16.28	18.50	11.04
63,215,742	54,590,043	8,625,699	12.85	13.64	9.90
26,302,386	20,020,744	6,281,642	24.45	23.88	35.97
30,971	22,957	8,014	22.15	25.88	75.63
1,744,072	306,938	1,437,134	88.75	82.40	64.17
1,109,466	1,064,320	45,146	4.73	4.07	41.60

	1961		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	24,108	24,108	...
Manipur	780,037	712,320	67,717
Tripura	1,142,005	1,039,008	102,997
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	57,963	57,963	...
Goa, Daman & Diu	626,978	N.A.	N.A.
N.E.F.A.	336,558	336,558	...
Nagaland	369,200	350,043	19,157
Pondicherry	369,079	280,082	88,997
SIKKIM	162,189	155,341	6,848

Owing to the adoption of different definitions in the 1961 Census for the years 1951 and 1961, the figures for 1951 are not comparable with those for 1961 that in force in the 1951 Census. The figures for 1951 are given in parentheses.

*Excludes Goa, Daman & Diu.

**Excludes Jammu & Kashmir, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry.

‡The population of Pondicherry for 1951 has been assumed to be the same as in 1961.

1951			Population of Urban to Total Population		Percentage increase of Urban Population 1951-61
Total	Rural	Urban	1961	1951	
21,035	21,035	...	...	...	...
577,635	574,773	2,862	8.68	0.50	2,266.07
639,029	596,434	42,595	9.02	6.67	141.81
41,532	41,532	...	...	...	...
637,591	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
N.A.	N.A.	...	...	...	...
212,975	208,850	4,125	5.19	1.94	364.41
317,253†	N.A.	N.A.	24.11	N.A.	N.A.
137,725	134,981	2,744	4.22	1.99	149.56

urban area, the number of urban areas in the Census is different from and 1961, therefore, are not strictly comparable.

same as in 1948 when a Census was taken by the French Government.

**Literates (including Educated), in India
classified by sex, showing the**

Literates (including Educated) in 1961

State/Union Territory	1961 Population	Literates (including Educated) in 1961		
		Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	439,235,082	105,333,281*	77,828,163*	27,505,118*
STATES				
Andhra Pradesh	35,983,447	7,626,527	5,482,333	2,144,194
Assam	11,872,772	3,248,055	2,361,724	886,331
Bihar	46,455,610	8,547,845	6,950,967	1,596,878
Gujarat	20,633,350	6,283,256	4,373,373	1,909,883
Jammu & Kashmir	3,560,976	392,761	321,827	70,934
Kerala	16,903,715	7,919,220	4,596,265	3,322,955
Madhya Pradesh	32,372,408	5,544,862	4,481,454	1,063,408
Madras	33,686,953	10,580,616	7,532,323	3,048,293
Maharashtra	39,553,718	11,793,070	8,588,657	3,204,413
Mysore	23,586,772	5,990,585	4,352,428	1,638,157
Orissa	17,548,846	3,801,245	3,042,004	759,241
Punjab	20,306,812	4,917,396	3,591,177	1,326,219
Rajasthan	20,155,602	3,065,568	2,504,983	560,585
Uttar Pradesh	73,746,401	13,013,183	10,546,795	2,466,388
West Bengal	34,926,279	10,225,664	7,454,006	2,771,658
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	63,548	21,372	16,675	4,697

TABLE III

States, Union Territories and other Areas
proportions in 1961 and 1951

1961 literacy rate			1951 Literacy rate		
No. of persons to 1000 persons	No. of males to 1000 males	No. of females to 1000 females	No. of persons to 1000 persons	No. of males to 1000 males	No. of females to 1000 females
240*	344*	129*	166†	249†	79†
212	302	120	131	197	65
274	373	160	183	274	79
184	298	69	122	205	38
305	411	191	231	323	135
110	170	43	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
468	550	389	407	502	315
171	270	67	98	162	32
314	445	182	208	317	100
298	420	168	209	314	97
254	361	142	193	291	92
217	347	86	158	273	45
242	330	141	152	210	85
152	237	58	89	144	30
176	273	70	108	174	36
293	401	170	240	342	122
336	424	194	258	342	123

Literates (including Educated) in 1961

	1961 Population	Persons	Males	Females
Delhi	2,658,612	1,402,298	904,001	497,497
Himachal Pradesh	1,351,144	231,664	191,139	40,525
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	24,108	5,610	4,273	1,337
Manipur	780,037	237,276	174,656	62,620
Tripura	1,142,005	231,188	175,060	56,128
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	57,963	5,495	4,342	1,153
Goa, Daman & Diu	626,978	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
N.E.F.A.	336,558	24,260	21,879	2,381
Nagaland	369,200	66,117	45,917	20,200
Pondicherry	369,079	138,149	92,384	45,765
SIKKIM	162,189	19,999	16,721	3,278

* Excludes Goa, Daman & Diu.

† Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

1961 Literacy Rate

1951 Literacy Rate

No. of persons to 1000 persons	No. of males to 1000 males	No. of females to 1000 females	No. of persons to 1000 persons	No. of males to 1000 males	No. of females to 1000 females
527	608	425	384	430	323
171	272	62	77	126	24
233	358	110	152	256	53
304	451	159	114	208	24
202	296	102	155	223	80
95	147	41	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
72	123	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
179	240	113	104	150	57
374	504	246	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
123	196	43	73	128	13

Dadra and Nagar Haveli, N.E.F.A. and Pondicherry.

TABLE

**Population of States & Districts in 1961
increase since 1951, literates and**

State/District	Area in sq. miles	Population	No. of persons per sq. mile	Females per 1000 males
INDIA	1,178,995	439,235,082	370*	941
ANDHRA PRADESH	106,286	35,983,447	339	981
State				
Srikakulam	3,901	2,340,878	600	1,037
Visakhapatnam	5,200	2,290,759	441	1,005
East Godavari	4,181	2,608,375	624	999
West Godavari	2,980	1,978,257	664	992
Krishna	3,378	2,076,956	615	962
Guntur	5,802	3,009,900	519	976
Nellore	7,974	2,033,679	255	997
Chittoor	5,855	1,914,639	327	957
Cuddapah	5,924	1,342,015	227	957
Anantapur	7,385	1,767,464	239	946
Kurnool	9,277	1,908,740	206	979
Mahbubnagar	7,119	1,590,686	223	1,003
Hyderabad	2,988	2,062,995	690	953
Medak	3,711	1,227,361	331	996
Nizamabad	3,105	1,022,013	329	1,007
Adilabad	6,306	1,009,292	160	981
Karimnagar	4,582	1,621,515	354	996
Warangal	4,988	1,545,435	310	954
Khammam	6,147	1,057,542	172	958
Nalgonda	5,483	1,574,946	287	950

*Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

**Excludes N. E. F. A. and

†Excludes Goa, Daman & Diu.

showing the population density, percentage proportion of Rural/Urban population

Increase in Population Since
1951

Proportion of
Rural/Urban
Population to
1000 Total
Population

Variation 1951-1961	Percentage increase	No of literates to 1000	Proportion of Rural/Urban Population to 1000 Total Population	
			Rural	Urban
77,641,652**	21.50**	240†	820†	180†
4,868,188	15.65	212	826	174
217,742	10.26	157	913	87
218,061	10.52	172	820	180
306,553	13.32	260	815	185
280,530	16.52	308	841	159
340,527	19.61	312	765	235
449,836	17.57	277	792	208
239,127	13.33	211	890	110
248,373	14.91	209	885	115
179,127	15.40	218	868	132
283,873	19.13	206	826	174
291,276	18.01	214	808	192
143,554	9.92	135	900	100
241,284	13.24	350	378	622
117,600	10.60	140	923	77
186,770	22.36	143	855	145
177,692	21.37	117	845	155
193,347	13.54	129	929	71
215,599	16.21	154	859	141
249,540	30.88	152	879	121
287,777	22.36	141	907	93

Tuensang district of Nagaland.

State/District	Area in square miles	Population	No. of persons per square mile	Females per 1000 males
ASSAM				
State	47,091	11,872,772	252	876
Goalpara	4,007	1,543,892	385	900
Kamrup	3,804	2,062,572	542	859
Darrang	3,369	1,289,670	383	856
Lakhimpur	4,926	1,563,842	317	831
Nowgong	2,167	1,210,761	559	875
Sibsagar	3,453	1,508,390	437	865
Cachar	2,688	1,378,476	513	908
Garó Hills	3,119	307,228	99	960
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	5,546	462,152	83	921
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	5,878	279,726	48	863
Mizo Hills	8,134	266,063	33	1,009

TABLE—Contd.

Increase in Population since 1951		No. of literates to 1000	Proportion of Rural/Urban population to 1000 Total Population	
Variation 1951-1961	Percentage increase		Rural	Urban
3,042,040	34.45	274	923	77
435,768	39.32	211	934	66
572,180	38.39	274	894	106
366,108	39.64	229	961	39
437,548	38.85	287	903	97
323,806	36.51	273	933	67
296,166	24.43	343	949	51
262,611	23.53	286	930	70
65,153	26.91	200	971	29
98,553	27.10	315	765	235
114,286	69.08	174	988	12
69,861	35.61	440	946	54

State/District	Area in square miles	Population	No. of persons per square mile.	Females per 100 males
BIHAR				
State	67,196	46,455,610	694	994
Patna	2,164	2,949,746	1,363	937
Gaya	4,766	3,647,892	765	1,010
Shahabad	4,408	3,218,017	730	990
Saran	2,669	3,584,918	1,343	1,137
Champaran	3,553	3,006,211	846	978
Muzaffarpur	3,018	4,118,398	1,365	1,047
Darbhangha	3,345	4,413,027	1,319	1,059
Monghyr	3,975	3,387,082	852	989
Bhagalpur	2,183	1,711,136	784	951
Saharsa	2,093	1,723,566	823	944
Purnea	4,259	3,089,128	725	922
Santal Parganas	5,470	2,675,203	489	980
Palamau	4,925	1,187,789	241	984
Hazaribagh	7,016	2,396,411	342	991
Ranchi	7,047	2,138,565	303	987
Dhanbad	1,114	1,158,610	1,040	792
Singhbhum	5,191	2,049,911	395	960

TABLE—Contd.

**Increase in Population Since
1951**

Variation 1951-1961	Percentage increase	No. of literates to 1000	Proportion of Rural/Urban Population to 1000 Total Population	
			Rural	Urban
7,671,832	19.78	184	916	84
421,474	16.67	287	799	201
577,393	18.80	192	927	73
529,577	19.70	218	928	72
429,774	13.62	182	958	42
490,868	19.51	132	952	48
597,659	16.98	172	954	46
643,493	17.07	168	957	43
537,955	18.88	190	889	111
282,067	19.74	203	891	109
415,368	31.75	140	961	39
836,969	37.16	161	940	60
353,111	15.21	146	947	53
202,022	20.49	136	953	47
459,201	23.70	145	916	84
292,753	15.86	191	905	95
252,827	27.91	255	750	250
349,321	20.54	229	785	215

State/District	Area in square miles	Population	STATE	
			No. of persons per square mile	Females per 1000 males
GUJERAT				
State	72,245	20,633,350	286	940
Jamnagar	3,944	828,419	210	952
Rajkot	4,588	1,208,519	263	963
Surendranagar	4,006	663,206	166	943
Bhavnagar	4,652	1,119,435	241	938
Amreli	1,545	667,823	432	961
Junagadh	4,186	1,245,643	298	952
Kutch	17,060	696,440	41	1,041
Banaskantha	4,037	996,144	247	946
Sabarkantha	2,843	918,587	323	954
Mehsana	4,324	1,689,963	391	970
Ahmedabad	3,461	2,210,199	639	860
Kaira	2,621	1,977,540	754	902
Panchmahals	3,486	1,468,946	421	936
Baroda	2,961	1,527,326	516	907
Broach	2,986	891,969	299	947
Surat	4,856	2,451,624	505	991
Dangs	689	71,567	104	913

TABLE—Contd.

Increase in Population since 1951			Proportion of Rural/ Urban Population to	
Variation 1951-1961	Percentage increase	No. of literates to 1000	1000 Total Population	
			Rural	Urban
4,370,693	26.88	305	742	258
211,523	34.29	266	646	354
278,495	29.94	317	613	387
156,847	30.98	245	720	280
233,841	26.40	274	685	315
129,298	24.01	289	787	213
258,048	26.13	244	718	282
128,834	22.70	250	806	194
222,250	28.72	127	929	71
234,570	34.29	240	933	67
296,379	21.27	340	822	178
534,449	31.89	419	392	608
365,114	22.64	363	806	194
337,703	29.85	192	895	105
315,391	26.02	352	740	260
174,427	24.31	343	850	150
469,239	23.67	344	779	221
24,285	51.36	93	1000	...

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STATE

State/District	Area in sq. miles	Population	No. of persons per sq. mile	Females per 1000 males
JAMMU & KASHMIR*				
State		3,560,976		878
Anantnag	Area figures are not available	654,368	Not Available	859
Srinagar		640,411		849
Baramulla		604,659		862
Ladakh		88,651		971
Doda		268,403		902
Udhampur		254,061		911
Jammu		516,932		886
Kathua		207,430		905
Poonch-Rajouri		326,061		901

*The last census in Jammu & Kashmir was held in 1941. The for working purposes as *arithmetic* mean between 1941 and 1961.

TABLE—Contd.

Increase in Population Since 1951		No. of literates to 1000	Proportion of Rural Urban Population to 1000 total Population	
Variation 1951-61	Percentage increase		Rural	Urban
307,124	9.44	110	833	167
63,943	10.83	80	930	70
72,212	12.71	146	539	461
50,319	9.08	79	905	95
6,311	7.66	83	958	42
33,387	14.21	86	942	58
21,184	9.10	89	935	65
44,106	9.33	186	753	247
14,879	7.73	115	925	75
783	0.24	79	950	50

population for the State and districts in 1951 has been estimated

STATE

State/District	Area in square miles	Population	No. of persons per square mile	Females per 1000 males
KERALA				
State	15,002	16,903,715	1,127	1,022
Cannanore	2,744	1,780,294	649	1,035
Kozhikode	2,042	2,617,189	1,282	1,012
Palghat	1,982	1,776,566	896	1,086
Trichur	1,149	1,639,862	1,427	1,090
Ernakulam	1,270	1,859,913	1,464	997
Kottayam	2,326	1,732,880	745	963
Alleppey	698	1,811,252	2,595	1,027
Quilon	1,944	1,941,228	999	996
Trivandrum	847	1,744,531	2,060	1,005

TABLE—*contd.*

Increase in Population since 1951		No. of literates to 1000	Proportion of Rural/Urban Population to 1000 Total Population	
Variation 1951-1961	Percentage increase		Rural	Urban
3,354,597	24.76	468	849	151
405,213	29.47	413	831	169
551,905	26.72	406	835	165
211,399	13.51	341	903	97
277,197	20.34	485	887	113
329,770	21.55	506	787	213
405,212	30.52	566	905	95
289,949	19.06	569	829	171
467,233	31.70	505	926	74
416,719	31.38	453	743	257

STATE

State/District	Area in square miles	Population	No. of persons per square mile	Females per 1000 males
MADHYA PRADESH				
State	171,217	32,372,408	189	953
Morena	4,489	783,348	175	839
Bhind	1,723	641,169	372	849
Gwalior	2,002	657,876	329	859
Datia	782	200,467	256	898
Shivpuri	3,986	557,954	140	888
Guna	4,271	595,825	140	899
Tikamgarh	1,944	455,662	234	906
Chhatarpur	3,381	587,373	174	891
Panna	2,716	331,257	122	938
Satna	2,823	694,370	246	965
Rewa	2,509	772,602	308	987
Shahdol	5,412	829,649	153	957
Sidhi	4,060	580,129	143	977
Mandsaur	3,966	752,085	190	925
Ratlam	1,727	483,521	280	941
Ujjain	2,360	661,720	280	921
Jhabua	2,615	514,384	197	958
Dhar	3,150	643,774	204	962
Indore	1,479	753,594	510	882
Dewas	2,706	446,901	165	937
West Nimar	5,206	990,464	190	958

TABLE—*contd.*

Increase in Population since 1951		No. of literates to 1000	Proportion of Rural/Urban Population to 1000 Total Population	
Variation 1951-1961	Percentage increase		Rural	Urban
6,300,771	24.17	171	857	143
149,767	23.64	149	914	86
113,191	21.44	174	926	74
127,577	24.06	279	507	493
36,153	22.00	149	853	147
81,862	17.19	116	930	70
113,929	23.64	138	874	126
89,497	24.44	97	955	45
106,233	22.08	112	904	96
71,598	27.57	109	949	51
139,841	25.22	156	909	91
138,778	21.90	149	944	56
178,892	27.49	103	930	70
115,827	24.95	78	991	9
145,484	23.98	224	788	212
101,802	26.67	214	714	286
118,395	21.79	234	676	324
131,711	34.42	60	931	69
139,809	27.74	135	897	103
152,559	25.38	382	400	600
101,595	29.42	173	849	151
231,770	30.55	153	861	139

STATE

State/District	Area in square miles	Population	No. of persons per Sq. mile	Females per 1000 males
East Nimar	4,132	685,150	166	939
Shajapur	2,388	526,135	220	943
Rajgarh	2,383	516,871	217	917
Vidisha (Bhilsa)	2,839	489,213	172	890
Sehore	3,600	754,684	210	864
Raisen	3,272	411,426	126	907
Hoshangabad	3,867	618,293	160	934
Betul	3,884	560,412	144	994
Sagar	3,961	796,547	201	920
Damoh	2,827	438,343	155	965
Jabalpur	3,918	1,273,825	325	924
Narsimhapur	1,979	412,406	208	952
Mandala	5,127	684,503	134	1,006
Chhindwara	4,565	785,535	172	980
Seoni	3,376	523,741	155	1,006
Balaghat	3,573	806,702	226	1,009
Surguja	8,626	1,036,738	120	955
Bilaspur	7,615	2,021,793	266	1,024
Raigarh	5,064	1,041,226	206	1,010
Durg	7,576	1,885,236	249	993
Raipur	8,214	2,002,004	244	1,037
Bastar	15,124	1,167,501	77	1,005

TABLE—*contd.*

Increase in Population since 1951		No. of literates to 1000	Population of Rural/Urban Population to 1000 Total Population	
Variation 1951-1961	Percentage increase		Rural	Urban
161,654	30.88	245	775	225
92,919	21.45	141	899	101
89,348	20.90	100	905	95
103,138	26.71	135	869	131
233,568	44.82	215	640	360
96,068	30.46	134	947	53
109,505	21.52	229	807	193
108,757	24.08	165	916	84
160,356	25.21	205	773	227
80,880	22.63	184	873	127
228,229	21.83	285	629	371
73,296	21.61	215	881	119
136,883	25.00	142	952	48
139,105	21.52	163	875	125
89,680	20.66	171	942	58
113,323	16.34	206	943	57
214,697	26.12	92	958	42
275,703	15.79	182	917	83
188,159	22.06	149	942	58
403,480	27.23	178	875	125
361,998	22.07	185	886	114
253,755	27.77	69	977	23

STATE

State/District	Area in square miles	Population	No. of persons per square mile	Females per 1000 males
MADRAS	50,331	33,686,953	669	992
State				
Madras (Corporation)	49	1,729,141	35,289	901
Chingleput	3,031	2,196,412	725	960
North Arcot	4,942	3,146,326	637	989
South Arcot	4,204	3,047,973	725	984
Salem	7,028	3,804,108	541	977
Coimbatore	6,018	3,557,471	591	966
Nilgiris	984	409,308	416	914
Madurai	4,910	3,211,227	654	998
Tiruchirapalli	5,514	3,190,078	579	1,008
Thanjavur	3,740	3,245,927	868	1,016
Ramanathapuram	4,849	2,421,788	499	1,060
Tirunelveli	4,419	2,730,279	618	1,053
Kanya Kumari	643	996,915	1,550	979

TABLE—*contd.*

Increase in Population since 1951		No of lterates to 1000	Proportion of Rural/Urban Population to 1000 Total Population	
Variation 1951-1961	Percentage increase		Rural	Urban
3,567,906	11.85	314	733	267
313,085	22.11	595	...	1,000
238,322	12.17	279	793	207
246,734	8.51	247	799	201
271,206	9.77	267	871	129
433,134	12.85	199	838	162
403,175	12.78	302	710	290
97,579	31.30	357	561	439
319,410	11.05	334	684	316
246,241	8.36	299	787	213
263,212	8.82	335	796	204
339,997	16.33	321	752	248
225,276	8.99	364	689	311
170,535	20.64	486	849	151

STATE

State/District	Area in square miles	Population	No. of persons per square mile	Females per 1000 males
MAHARASHTRA				
State	118,717	39,553,718	333	936
Greater Bombay	186	4,152,056	22,323	663
Thana	3,658	1,652,678	452	919
Kolaba	2,716	1,058,855	390	1,058
Ratnagiri	5,025	1,827,203	364	1,237
Nasik	6,020	1,855,246	308	946
Dhulia	5,022	1,351,236	269	967
Jalgaon	4,573	1,765,047	386	957
Ahmednagar	6,586	1,775,969	270	962
Poona	6,033	2,466,880	409	944
Satara	4,041	1,430,105	354	1,047
Sangli	3,299	1,230,716	373	957
Sholapur	5,809	1,860,119	320	936
Kolhapur	3,141	1,596,493	508	967
Aurangabad	6,314	1,532,341	243	960
Parbhani	4,854	1,206,236	249	972
Bhir	4,268	1,001,466	235	968
Nanded	4,800	1,079,674	225	970
Osmanabad	5,504	1,477,656	268	949
Buldhana	3,751	1,059,698	283	959
Akola	4,095	1,189,354	290	938
Amravati	4,723	1,232,780	261	933
Yeotmal	5,246	1,098,470	209	972
Wardha	2,429	634,277	261	964
Nagpur	3,842	1,512,807	394	929
Bhandara	3,582	1,268,286	354	997
Chanda	9,200	1,238,070	135	985

TABLE—*contd.*

Increase in Population Since 1951		No of literates to 1000	Proportion of Rural/ Urban Population to 1000 Total Population	
Variation 1951-1961	Percentage increase			
			Rural	Urban
7,551,154	23.60	298	718	282
1,157,612	38.66	586	...	1,000
370,106	28.86	305	698	302
149,772	16.48	246	899	101
115,239	6.73	285	919	81
425,330	29.75	269	744	256
290,958	27.44	251	840	160
293,696	19.96	340	775	225
365,096	25.88	264	895	105
515,904	26.44	343	619	381
253,089	21.50	340	889	111
232,282	23.26	281	844	156
354,803	23.57	251	721	279
288,433	22.05	263	807	193
352,937	29.93	179	859	141
195,372	19.33	154	862	138
175,420	21.24	151	901	99
196,143	22.20	151	856	144
267,615	22.12	171	894	106
189,530	21.78	270	834	166
238,360	25.06	312	779	221
201,620	19.55	337	739	261
166,488	17.86	235	874	126
95,374	17.70	304	763	237
278,251	22.54	351	479	521
196,629	18.35	241	893	107
185,095	17.58	173	923	77

STATE

State/District	Area in square miles	Population	No. of persons per square mile	Females per 1000 males
MYSORE				
State	74,210	23,586,772	318	959
Bangalore	3,081	2,504,462	813	917
Tumkur	4,096	1,367,402	334	956
Chitradurga	4,185	1,094,284	261	940
Kolar	3,188	1,290,144	405	968
Bellary	3,825	915,261	239	960
Mysore	4,617	1,671,399	362	950
South Kanara	3,249	1,563,837	481	1,082
Coorg	1,587	322,829	203	862
Hassan	2,638	895,847	340	969
Shimoga	4,066	1,017,368	250	898
Chikmagalur	2,787	597,305	214	903
Mandya	1,924	899,210	467	967
Belgaum	5,163	1,983,811	384	951
Bijapur	6,594	1,660,178	252	976
North Kanara	3,965	689,549	174	946
Dharwar	5,303	1,950,362	368	951
Gulbarga	6,332	1,399,457	221	989
Bidar	2,119	663,172	313	971
Raichur	5,491	1,100,895	200	985

TABLE—*contd.*

Increase in Population since 1951		No. of literates to 1000	Proportion of Rural/Urban Population to 1000 Total Population	
Variation 1951-1961	Percentage increase		Rural	Urban
4,184,816	21.57	254	777	223
377,401	17.74	343	458	542
216,040	18.76	226	898	102
225,914	26.02	251	826	174
160,269	14.18	213	773	227
141,549	18.29	209	774	226
246,758	17.32	213	752	248
232,920	17.50	323	821	179
93,424	40.72	363	868	132
180,712	25.27	243	880	120
354,053	53.38	281	744	256
179,767	43.05	275	850	150
182,627	25.49	173	889	111
337,909	20.53	260	820	180
263,500	18.87	244	811	189
171,769	33.17	334	825	175
374,976	23.80	334	731	269
187,421	15.46	147	838	162
110,552	20.01	145	878	122
147,255	15.44	157	854	146

STATE

State/District	Area in Square miles	Population	No. of persons per square mile	Females per 1000 males
ORISSA				
State	60,164	17,548,846	292	1,001
Kalahandi	5,099	1,009,654	198	1,021
Koraput	9,864	1,498,271	152	989
Sambalpur	6,763	1,508,686	223	995
Bolangir	3,439	1,068,686	311	1,000
Baudh-Khondhmals	4,284	514,427	120	1,012
Ganjam	4,824	1,872,530	388	1,082
Sundergarh	3,751	758,617	202	915
Dhenkanal	4,177	1,028,935	246	991
Puri	3,999	1,865,439	466	1,004
Keonjhar	3,206	743,315	232	982
Cuttack	4,236	3,060,320	722	999
Mayurbhanj	4,022	1,204,043	299	991
Balasore	2,500	1,415,923	566	974

TABLE—Contd.

Increase in Population since 1951		No. of literates to 1000	Proportion of Rural/Urban Population to 1000 Total Population	
Variation 1951-1961	Percentage increase		Rural	Urban
2,902,900	19.82	217	937	63
150,873	17.57	111	972	28
228,737	18.02	83	949	51
206,882	15.89	229	924	76
150,811	16.43	146	954	46
57,532	12.59	177	988	12
247,701	15.24	213	917	83
206,414	37.38	197	821	179
189,694	22.60	235	954	46
293,177	18.65	295	928	72
154,874	26.32	177	957	43
531,076	21.00	298	932	68
175,218	17.03	142	976	24
309,911	28.02	295	935	65

STATE

State/District	Area in square miles	Population	No. of persons per square mile	Females per 1000 males
PUNJAB				
State	47,205	20,306,812	430	864
Hissar	5,380	1,540,508	286	861
Rohtak	2,330	1,420,391	610	891
Gurgaon	2,367	1,240,706	524	881
Karnal	3,062	1,490,430	487	852
Ambala	2,134	1,373,477	644	812
Simla	254	112,653	444	731
Kangra	4,904	1,062,518	217	987
Lahaul and Spiti	4,714	20,453	4	776
Hoshiarpur	2,210	1,233,493	558	900
Jullundur	1,335	1,227,367	919	872
Ludhiana	1,324	1,022,519	772	855
Ferozepur	3,882	1,619,116	417	848
Amritsar	1,978	1,534,916	776	854
Gurdaspur	1,360	987,994	726	864
Kapurthala	630	343,778	546	886
Bhatinda	2,706	1,055,177	390	837
Sangrur	3,031	1,424,688	470	840
Patiala	2,261	1,048,778	464	830
Mahendergarh	1,343	547,850	408	929

TABLE—*Contd.*

Increase in Population since 1951		No. of literates to 1000	Proportion of Rural/ Urban Population to 1000 Total Population	
Variation 1951-1961	Percentage increase		Rural	Urban
4,171,922	25.86	242	799	201
494,863	47.33	174	844	156
298,345	26.59	213	863	137
273,042	28.22	205	834	166
413,049	38.34	183	829	171
356,223	35.02	300	680	320
6,476	6.10	436	519	481
141,240	15.33	235	959	41
7,725	60.69	175	1,000	...
139,471	12.75	288	881	119
171,767	16.27	337	715	285
215,101	26.64	363	692	308
343,921	26.97	226	799	201
167,876	12.28	297	698	302
136,700	16.06	253	798	202
48,707	16.51	294	770	230
268,288	34.09	189	788	212
313,094	28.17	165	831	169
271,258	34.89	248	753	247
104,776	23.65	180	903	97

STATE

State/District	Area in square miles	Population	No. of persons per square mile	Females per 1000 males
RAJASTHAN				
State	132,152	20,155,602	153	908
Ganganagar	8,000	1,037,423	130	842
Bikaner	10,561	444,515	42	910
Churu	6,410	659,011	103	938
Jhunjhunu	2,283	719,650	315	943
Alwar	3,241	1,090,026	336	892
Bharatpur	3,127	1,149,883	368	842
Sawai-madhopur	4,070	943,574	232	870
Jaipur	5,393	1,901,756	353	890
Sikar	3,027	820,286	271	964
Ajmer	3,283	976,547	297	913
Tonk	2,765	497,729	180	910
Jaisalmer	14,847	140,338	9	802
Jodhpur	8,772	885,663	101	888
Nagaur	6,884	934,948	136	945
Pali	4,792	805,682	168	943
Barmer	10,170	649,794	64	868
Jalore	4,916	547,072	111	919
Sirohi	1,979	352,303	178	948
Bhilwara	4,034	865,797	215	906
Udaipur	6,812	1,464,276	215	939
Chittorgarh	4,033	710,132	176	935
Dungarpur	1,460	406,944	279	991
Banswara	1,946	475,245	244	971
Bundi	2,148	338,010	157	897
Kotah	4,794	848,389	177	897
Jhalawar	2,405	490,609	204	928

TABLE—Contd.**Increase in Population since 1951**

Variation 1951-1961	Percentage increase	No. of literates to 1000	Proportion of Rural/ Urban Population to 1000 Total Population	
			Rural	Urban
4,184,828	26.20	152	837	163
407,293	64.64	168	855	145
101,424	29.56	232	577	423
135,361	25.85	181	684	316
130,914	22.24	187	823	177
228,033	26.45	153	919	81
242,484	26.72	152	863	137
178,402	23.32	127	898	102
377,263	24.75	185	737	263
143,968	21.29	157	825	175
156,570	19.09	253	626	374
90,808	22.32	114	853	147
31,224	28.62	81	903	97
213,010	31.67	186	701	299
171,119	22.40	133	871	129
144,826	21.91	136	905	95
172,512	36.14	75	939	61
123,519	29.16	80	955	45
62,512	21.57	139	836	164
137,275	18.84	112	927	73
270,624	22.67	136	891	109
125,994	21.57	126	905	95
98,701	32.02	104	947	53
118,686	33.29	88	948	52
57,492	20.49	118	847	153
178,329	26.61	191	811	189
86,485	21.40	136	923	77

STATE

State/District	Area in square miles	Population	No. of persons per square mile	Females per 1000 males
UTTAR PRADESH				
State	113,654	73,746,401	649	909
Uttar Kashi	3,018	122,836	41	964
Chamoli	3,525	253,137	72	1,108
Pithoragarh	2,788	263,579	95	1,055
Tehri Garhwal	1,745	347,736	199	1,202
Garhwal	2,106	482,327	229	1,164
Almora	2,713	633,407	233	1,080
Naini Tal	2,635	574,320	218	719
Bijnor	1,866	1,190,987	638	877
Moradabad	2,289	1,973,530	862	865
Budaun	1,998	1,411,657	707	837
Rampur	895	701,537	784	871
Bareilly	1,591	1,478,490	929	834
Pilibhit	1,352	616,225	456	842
Shahjahanpur	1,762	1,130,256	641	826
Dehra Dun	1,201	429,014	357	766
Saharanpur	2,132	1,615,478	758	825
Muzaffarnagar	1,683	1,444,921	859	841
Meerut	2,322	2,712,960	1,168	843
Bulandshahr	1,887	1,737,397	921	880
Aligarh	1,941	1,765,275	909	861
Mathura	1,467	1,071,279	730	838
Agra	1,861	1,862,142	1,001	840

TABLE—*contd.*

Increase in Population Since 1951		No. of literates to 1000	Proportion of Rural/Urban Population to 1000 Total Population	
Variation 1951-1961	Percentage increase		Rural	Urban
10,530,659	16.66	176	871	129
16,778	15.82	156	978	22
36,165	16.67	218	1000	...
41,233	18.54	234	1000	...
41,431	13.53	160	978	22
59,674	14.12	233	943	57
82,857	15.05	214	957	43
242,538	73.10	274	805	195
206,791	21.01	177	836	164
325,282	19.74	137	778	222
160,505	12.83	96	916	84
141,520	25.27	121	792	208
209,540	16.51	152	779	221
111,868	22.18	134	863	137
125,821	12.53	132	861	139
67,325	18.61	387	539	461
261,842	19.34	200	770	230
223,153	18.26	167	868	132
431,743	18.93	224	794	206
237,513	15.84	174	873	127
221,769	14.37	198	838	162
159,015	17.43	215	832	168
360,751	24.03	240	641	359

STATE

Etah	1,715	1,299,674	758	865
Mainpuri	1,680	1,180,894	703	860
Farrukhabad	1,645	1,295,071	787	839
Etawah	1,669	1,182,202	708	847
Kanpur	2,357	2,381,353	1,010	811
Fatehpur	1,625	1,072,940	660	914
Allahabad	2,801	2,438,376	871	929
Jhansi	3,885	1,087,479	280	896
Jalaun	1,764	663,168	376	886
Hamirpur	2,775	794,449	286	924
Banda	2,950	953,731	323	905
Kheri	2,972	1,258,433	423	853
Sitapur	2,236	1,608,057	719	859
Hardoi	2,320	1,573,171	678	857
Unnao	1,774	1,226,923	692	892
Lucknow	977	1,338,882	1,370	839
Rae Bareli	1,758	1,314,949	748	965
Bahraich	2,620	1,499,929	572	897
Gonda	2,829	2,073,237	733	933
Bara Banki	1,714	1,414,547	825	894
Faizabad	1,705	1,633,359	958	982
Sultanpur	1,713	1,412,984	825	1,017
Pratapgarh	1,458	1,252,196	859	1,062
Basti	2,821	2,627,061	931	949
Gorakhpur	2,439	2,565,182	1,052	977
Deoria	2,087	2,375,075	1,138	1,002
Azamgarh	2,222	2,408,052	1,084	1,032
Jaunpur	1,543	1,727,264	1,119	1,061
Ballia	1,183	1,335,863	1,129	1,035
Ghazipur	1,306	1,321,578	1,012	1,020
Varanasi	1,965	2,362,179	1,202	950
Mirzapur	4,369	1,249,653	286	940

TABLE—*contd.*

175,314	15.59	166	904	96
187,001	18.82	197	926	74
202,508	18.54	214	890	110
211,498	21.79	229	909	91
441,486	22.76	315	590	410
163,955	18.04	167	960	40
394,259	19.29	196	818	182
207,192	23.54	200	762	238
109,596	19.80	228	872	128
130,033	19.57	162	916	84
163,484	20.69	149	933	67
200,060	18.90	120	945	55
221,139	15.94	132	924	76
211,609	15.54	154	927	73
159,868	14.98	151	976	24
210,781	18.68	302	505	495
158,245	13.68	132	970	30
156,269	11.63	117	947	53
195,753	10.43	117	951	49
154,144	12.23	120	950	50
155,697	10.54	143	913	87
120,035	9.28	130	982	18
145,391	13.14	137	983	17
239,458	10.03	117	985	15
326,594	14.59	157	927	73
272,448	12.96	141	976	24
301,495	14.31	163	952	48
212,221	14.01	172	947	53
140,860	11.79	194	962	38
180,646	15.83	180	966	34
384,604	19.45	236	766	234
231,902	22.79	169	885	115

STATE

State/District	Area in square miles	Population	No. of persons per square mile	Females per 1000 males
WEST BENGAL				
State	33,829	34,926,279	1,032	878
Darjeeling	1,160	624,640	538	864
Jalpaiguri	2,407	1,359,292	565	854
Cooch-Behar	1,289	1,019,806	791	890
West Dinajpur	2,052	1,323,797	645	906
Malda	1,436	1,221,923	851	965
Murshidabad	2,056	2,290,010	1,114	974
Nadia	1,514	1,713,324	1,132	948
24-Parganas	5,285	6,280,915	1,188	866
Calcutta	40	2,927,289	73,182	612
Howrah	575	2,038,477	3,545	808
Hooghly	1,216	2,231,418	1,835	892
Burdwan	2,716	3,082,846	1,135	858
Birbhum	1,757	1,446,158	823	973
Bankura	2,653	1,664,513	627	981
Midnapur	5,258	4,341,855	826	952
Purulia	2,415	1,360,016	563	973

TABLE—*contd.*

Increase in Population since 1951		No of literates to 1000	Proportion of Rural/Urban Population to 1000 Total Population	
Variation 1951-1961	Percentage increase		Rural	Urban
8,623,893	32.79	293	755	245
165,023	35.90	287	768	232
444,754	48.63	192	909	91
348,648	51.95	210	930	70
344,509	35.18	171	925	75
284,343	30.33	138	958	42
574,251	33.47	160	915	85
568,400	49.65	272	816	184
1,821,423	40.84	325	682	318
228,795	8.48	593	...	1000
427,104	26.51	369	595	405
627,189	39.10	347	740	260
891,179	40.66	296	818	182
379,269	35.55	221	930	70
345,254	26.17	231	927	73
982,833	29.26	273	923	77
190,919	16.33	178	932	68

**Population of Union Territories and other areas
percentnge increase since 1951, literates**

Union Territory/ District/Island	Area in sq. miles	Population	No. of persons per sq. mile	Females per 1000 males
Andaman & Nicobar Island	3,215	63,548	20	617
Delhi	573	2,658,612	4,640	785
D.M.C. Rural	...	299,204	...	847
D.M.C. Urban	...	2,061,758	...	788
Zone I (Shahdara)	...	150,674	...	820
Zone II (City-Sadar- Paharganj)	...	715,564	...	776
Zone III (Karol Bagh-Patel Nagar)	...	323,311	...	784
Zone IV (Civil Lines-Subzi Mandi)	...	362,176	...	787
Zone V (Transferred Area from N. D. M. C.)	...	222,860	...	784
Zone VI (South Delhi)	...	115,577	...	798
Zone VII (West Delhi)	...	171,596	...	822
New Delhi	...	261,545	...	727
Delhi Cantonment	...	36,105	...	569
Himachal Pradesh	10,885	1,351,144	124	923
Chamba	3,131	210,579	67	902
Mandi	1,523	384,259	252	994
Bilaspur	448	158,806	354	952
Mahasu	2,171	358,969	165	899
Sirmur	1,095	197,551	180	828
Kinnaur	2,517	40,980	16	969

**in 1961 showing the Population, density,
and proportion of Rural/Urban Population**

Increase in Population since 1951		No. of literates to 1000	Proportion of Rural/ Urban Population to 1000 Total Population	
Variation 1951-61	Percentage increase		Rural	Urban
32,577	105.19	336	779	221
914,540	52.44	527	113	887
...	...	251	...	...
...	...	554	...	...
...	...	546	...	...
...	...	523	...	...
...	...	559	...	...
...	...	583	...	...
...	...	628	...	...
...	...	482	...	...
...	...	572	...	...
...	...	629	...	...
...	...	570	...	...
241,678	21.78	171	953	47
34,529	19.61	112	959	41
73,633	23.70	184	944	56
32,707	25.94	195	951	49
62,830	21.22	193	967	33
31,474	18.95	156	928	72
6,505	18.87	153	1,000	...

UNION TERRITORIES AND

Union Territory/ District/Island	Area in sq. miles	Population	No. of persons per sq. mile	Females per 1000 males
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	11	24,108	2,192	1,020
Minicoy	...	4,139	...	1,307
Kalpeni	...	2,613	...	974
Androth	...	4,183	...	1,045
Agathy	...	2,411	...	903
Kavarathy	...	2,828	...	954
Ameni	...	3,530	...	870
Kadamat	...	1,851	...	1,030
Kiltan	...	1,520	...	995
Chetlat	...	953	...	1,122
Bitra	...	80	...	702

OTHER AREAS (Contd)

Increase in Population since 1951		No. of literates to 1000	Proportion of Rural/ Urban Population to 1000 Total Population	
Variation 1951-61	Percentage increase		Rural	Urban
3,073	14.61	233	1,000	...
...	...	343	...	...
...	...	311	...	...
...	...	178	...	...
...	...	240	...	...
...	...	159	...	...
...	...	184	...	...
...	...	240	...	...
...	...	188	...	...
...	...	231	...	...
...	...	75	...	...

UNION TERRITORIES

Union Territory/ District/Island	Area in sq. miles	Population	No. of persons per sq. mile	Females per 1000 males
Manipur	8,628	780,037	90	1,015
Tripura	4,036	1,142,005	283	932
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	189	57,963	307	963
Goa, Daman & Diu	1,426	626,978	440	1,070
North East Frontier Agency	31,438	336,558	11	894
*Nagaland	6,366	369,200	58	933
1 Kohima	2,374	103,924	46	888
2 Mokokchung	1,924	126,001	65	958
3 Tuensang	2,068	134,275	65	947
Pondichery	185	369,079	1,995	1,013
SIKKIM	2,744	162,189	59	904

* The figure of 7,025 shown under 'Population 1951' against as constituted in 1961. Thus for purpose of net variation and tions of 1951 and 1961 of Tuensang have been excluded.

AND OTHER AREAS—(contd.)

Increase in Population since 1951

Variation 1951-61	Percentage increase	No. of literates to 1000	Proportion of Rural/Urban Population to 1000 Total Population	
			Rural	Urban
202,402	35.04	304	913	87
502,976	78.71	202	910	90
16,431	39.56	95	1000	...
—10,613	—1.66	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
...	...	72	1000	...
28,975	14.07	179	948	52
10,865	11.08	209	881	119
18,110	16.79	296	951	49
...	...	45	1000	...
51,826	16.34	374	759	41
24,464	17.76	123	958	42

Tuensang district does not represent the full area of the district percentage variation of Nagaland between 1951-61, the popula-

**Table I. Revised All India Population Projections
Age Groups And Sex,**

Age- Group (1)	Assumption I.					
	1961			1966		
	Total	Male	Famale	Total	Male	Female
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
0- 4	71.27	36.55	34.72	80.42	41.24	39.18
5- 9	58.65	30.32	28.33	65.91	33.94	31.97
10-14	46.07	23.59	22.48	52.03	26.67	25.36
0-14	175.99	90.46	85.53	198.36	101.85	96.51
15-19	40.16	20.63	19.53	45.27	23.24	22.03
20-24	37.01	19.10	17.91	41.63	21.42	20.21
25-29	33.76	17.16	16.60	38.27	19.54	18.73
30-34	30.10	15.33	14.77	34.08	17.41	16.67
35-39	26.54	13.68	12.86	29.87	15.36	14.51
40-44	22.97	12.15	10.82	25.52	13.31	12.21
45-49	19.41	10.41	9.00	21.38	11.23	10.15
50-54	15.86	8.47	7.39	17.51	9.18	8.33
55-59	12.71	6.75	5.96	14.08	7.35	6.73
60-64	9.46	4.90	4.56	10.63	5.48	5.15
15-64	247.98	128.58	119.40	278.24	143.52	134.72
65-69	6.30	3.16	3.14	7.20	3.65	3.55
70 & over	7.73	3.57	4.16	9.15	4.46	4.69
65 & over	14.03	6.73	7.30	16.35	8.11	8.24
All ages	438.00	225.77	212.23	492.95	253.48	239.47

DIX 'B'**In The Light Of 1961 Census Provisional Results By****(In Millions.)**

1971			1976		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
88.41	44.98	43.43	82.84	42.34	40.50
74.02	38.12	35.90	82.63	42.25	40.38
63.73	32.84	30.89	71.12	36.59	34.53
226.16	115.94	110.22	236.59	121.18	115.41
50.37	25.64	24.73	61.70	31.75	29.95
43.98	22.43	21.55	48.76	24.75	24.01
40.22	20.61	19.61	42.21	21.58	20.63
36.55	18.55	18.00	38.49	19.75	18.74
32.21	16.47	15.74	34.89	17.74	17.15
28.23	14.65	13.58	30.63	15.71	14.92
24.10	12.82	11.28	26.45	13.79	12.66
20.00	10.66	9.34	21.60	11.17	10.43
15.98	8.46	7.52	17.90	9.50	8.40
12.11	6.30	5.81	13.82	7.21	6.61
303.75	156.59	147.16	336.45	172.95	163.50
8.24	4.13	4.11	9.77	4.96	4.81
9.72	4.47	5.25	11.24	5.30	5.94
17.96	8.60	9.36	21.01	10.26	10.75
547.87	281.13	266.74	594.05	304.39	289.66

**Table II. Revised All India Population Projections
Age Groups And Sex.**

Age- Group (1)	Assumption II.					
	1961			1966		
	Total (2)	Male (3)	Female (4)	Total (5)	Male (6)	Female (7)
0-4	71.27	36.55	34.72	78.43	40.05	38.38
5-9	58.65	30.32	28.33	65.98	34.06	31.92
10-14	46.07	23.59	22.48	56.67	29.30	27.37
0-14	175.99	90.46	85.53	201.08	103.41	97.67
15-19	40.16	20.63	19.53	44.85	22.90	21.95
20-24	37.01	19.10	17.91	39.10	20.01	19.09
25-29	33.76	17.16	16.60	35.94	18.46	17.48
30-34	30.10	15.33	14.77	32.46	16.52	15.94
35-39	26.54	13.68	12.86	28.71	14.67	14.04
40-44	22.97	12.15	10.82	25.11	12.99	12.12
45-49	19.41	10.41	9.00	21.49	11.39	10.10
50-54	15.86	8.47	7.39	17.81	9.53	8.28
55-59	12.71	6.75	5.96	14.13	7.49	6.64
60-64	9.46	4.90	4.56	10.80	5.66	5.14
15-64	247.98	128.58	119.40	270.40	139.62	130.78
65-69	6.30	3.16	3.14	7.47	3.79	3.68
70 & over	7.73	3.57	4.16	8.56	3.98	4.58
65 & over	14.03	6.73	7.30	16.03	7.77	8.26
All ages	438.00	225.77	212.23	487.51	250.80	236.71

In The Light Of The 1961 Census Provisional Results By

(In Millions)

1971			1976		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
88.51	45.16	43.35	96.85	50.54	46.31
73.65	37.79	35.86	86.31	43.15	43.16
64.16	33.12	31.04	72.18	37.07	35.11
226.32	116.07	110.25	255.34	130.76	124.58
55.43	28.59	26.84	63.14	32.56	30.58
43.87	22.32	21.55	54.44	27.99	26.45
38.07	19.44	18.63	42.94	21.80	21.14
34.79	17.88	16.91	37.10	18.95	18.15
31.22	15.93	15.29	33.74	17.36	16.38
27.43	14.05	13.38	30.11	15.39	14.72
23.74	12.30	11.44	26.21	13.43	12.78
19.97	10.56	9.41	22.32	11.53	10.79
16.10	8.55	7.55	18.32	9.62	8.70
12.22	6.39	5.83	14.18	7.43	6.75
302.84	156.01	146.83	342.50	176.06	166.44
8.73	4.48	4.25	10.10	5.17	4.93
10.13	4.77	5.36	12.24	5.84	6.40
18.86	9.25	9.61	22.34	11.01	11.33
548.02	281.33	266.69	620.18	317.83	302.35

Table III. Revised All-India Population Projections In Age Groups And Sex.

Age-Group (1)	Assumption III.					
	1961			1966		
	Total (2)	Male (3)	Female (4)	Total (5)	Male (6)	Female (7)
0- 4	71.27	36.55	34.72	79.79	40.72	39.07
5- 9	58.65	30.32	28.33	66.64	34.35	32.29
10-14	46.07	23.59	22.48	56.91	29.41	27.50
0-14	175.99	90.46	85.53	203.34	104.48	98.86
15-19	40.16	20.63	19.53	44.97	22.95	22.02
20-24	37.01	19.10	17.91	39.21	20.06	19.15
25-29	33.76	17.16	16.60	36.07	18.53	17.54
30-34	30.10	15.33	14.77	32.64	16.58	16.06
35-39	26.54	13.68	12.86	28.83	14.74	14.09
40-44	22.97	12.15	10.82	25.29	13.07	12.22
45-49	19.41	10.41	9.00	21.65	11.47	10.18
50-54	15.86	8.47	7.39	17.96	9.61	8.35
55-59	12.71	6.75	5.96	14.28	7.57	6.71
60-64	9.46	4.90	4.56	10.95	5.74	5.21
15-64	247.98	128.58	119.40	271.85	140.32	131.53
65-69	6.30	3.16	3.14	7.61	3.86	3.75
70 and over	7.73	3.57	4.16	8.74	4.07	4.67
65 and over	14.03	6.73	7.30	16.35	7.93	8.42
All ages	438.00	225.77	212.23	491.54	252.73	238.81

The Light Of The 1961 Census Provisional Results By

(In Millions)

1971			1976		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
89.87	45.86	44.01	97.73	49.85	47.88
75.44	38.66	36.78	85.66	43.85	41.81
65.00	33.50	31.50	73.85	37.84	36.01
230.31	118.02	112.29	257.24	131.54	125.70
55.78	28.75	27.03	63.87	32.84	31.03
44.06	22.40	21.66	54.80	28.15	26.65
38.27	19.54	18.73	43.15	21.89	21.26
34.64	18.00	16.64	37.27	19.05	18.22
31.47	16.04	15.43	33.56	17.48	16.08
27.66	14.17	13.49	30.35	15.49	14.86
24.03	12.43	11.60	26.43	13.55	12.88
20.23	10.69	9.54	22.60	11.66	10.94
16.35	8.68	7.67	18.57	9.74	8.83
12.46	6.52	5.94	14.41	7.55	6.86
304.95	157.22	147.73	345.01	177.40	167.61
8.95	4.59	4.36	10.32	5.29	5.03
10.46	4.93	5.53	12.59	6.01	6.58
19.41	9.52	9.89	22.91	11.30	11.61
554.67	284.76	269.91	625.16	320.24	304.92

**Table IV. Revised All India Population Projections
Age Groups And Sex.**

Age group	Assumption IV.					
	1961			1966		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0- 4	71.27	36.55	34.72	79.79	40.72	39.07
5- 9	58.65	30.32	28.33	66.64	34.35	32.29
10-14	46.07	23.59	22.48	56.91	29.41	27.50
0-14	175.99	90.46	85.53	203.34	104.48	98.86
15-19	40.16	20.63	19.53	44.97	22.95	22.02
20-24	37.01	19.10	17.91	39.21	20.06	19.15
25-29	33.76	17.16	16.60	36.07	18.53	17.54
30-34	30.10	15.33	14.77	32.64	16.58	16.06
35-39	26.54	13.68	12.86	28.83	14.74	14.09
40-44	22.97	12.15	10.82	25.29	13.07	12.22
45-49	19.41	10.41	9.00	21.65	11.47	10.18
50-54	15.86	8.47	7.39	17.96	9.61	8.35
55-59	12.71	6.75	5.96	14.28	7.57	6.71
60-64	9.46	4.90	4.56	10.95	5.74	5.21
15-64	247.98	128.58	119.40	271.85	140.32	131.53
65-69	6.30	3.16	3.14	7.61	3.86	3.75
70 & above	7.73	3.57	4.16	8.74	4.07	4.67
65.& above	14.03	6.73	7.30	16.35	7.93	8.42
All ages	438.00	225.77	212.23	491.54	252.73	238.81

In The Light Of The 1961 Census Provisional Results By

(In Millions)

1971			1976		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
85.60	43.69	41.91	87.40	44.58	42.82
75.44	38.66	36.78	81.60	41.78	39.82
65.00	33.50	31.50	73.85	37.84	36.01
226.04	115.85	110.19	242.85	124.20	118.65
55.78	28.75	27.03	63.87	32.84	31.03
44.06	22.40	21.66	54.80	28.15	26.65
38.27	19.54	18.73	43.15	21.89	21.26
34.64	18.00	16.64	37.27	19.05	18.22
31.47	16.04	15.43	33.56	17.48	16.08
27.66	14.17	13.49	30.35	15.49	14.86
24.03	12.43	11.60	26.43	13.55	12.88
20.23	10.69	9.54	22.60	11.66	10.94
16.35	8.68	7.67	18.57	9.74	8.83
12.46	6.52	5.94	14.41	7.55	6.86
304.95	157.22	147.73	345.01	177.40	167.61
8.95	4.59	4.36	10.32	5.29	5.03
10.46	4.92	5.53	12.59	6.01	6.58
19.41	9.52	9.89	22.91	11.30	11.61
550.40	282.59	267.81	610.77	312.90	297.87

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